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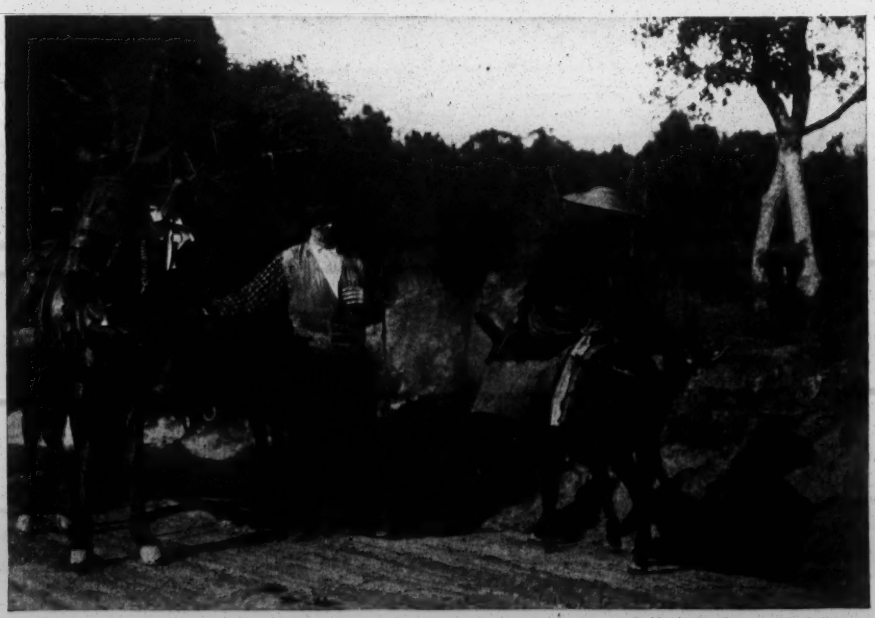

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TWO CORSICAN TYPES: THE BRUSHWOOD VENDER AND THE MILKMAID

The unique pancake-shaped hat worn by the woman is made of twisted woven brook grass. It serves both as sunshade and ornament. In contrast to the costumes of the peasant women of other southern European regions the clothing of Corsica is noticeably lacking in bright colors (See Bulletin No. 2).

HOW TEACHERS MAY OBTAIN THE BULLETINS

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Trans-Asiatic Expedition Follows Age-Old Caravan Route into Peiping

ROLLING down the age-old caravan road from Turkestan, seven sturdy tractor cars have brought the thirty members of the Citroën-Haardt Trans-Asiatic Expedition into Peiping, former capital of China.

For twelve of the members of the expedition, including Georges-Marie Haardt, the leader, and Maynard Owen Williams, representative of the National Geographic Society, it was the last lap of an 8,000-mile crossing of Asia, which began at Beyrouth, Syria, April 4, 1931.

Motoring in Marco Polo's Tracks

In the course of this first motor exploration of Central Asia extremes of temperature were experienced of 16 degrees below zero, in Mongolia, and 120 degrees above, in India. Light tractor cars were used through Iraq, Persia, Afghanistan and India, to the high passes of the Himalayas. The expedition reached the mountain outpost of Gilgit, Kashmir, after traversing a pass 13,800 feet high.

Ponies and yaks carried the leaders of the expedition into Sinkiang (Chinese Turkestan) where they met the second unit of the expedition, composed of heavy tractor cars, which had left Peiping when the leaders left Syria.

The return to Peiping was made over part of the route followed by Marco Polo in his famous overland journey.

The last stage of the journey was the most exciting of the entire trip. Bandits stole supplies, and, because of disturbed internal conditions, the members of the expedition could receive no definite assurance from day to day that they would not be molested. For more than 700 miles the cars of the expedition paralleled the crumbling ramparts of the Great Wall of China. Liangchowfu, in Kansu Province, was reached December 31; Ningsiafu, January 13; Paotow (see illustration, next page), February 1; and Kalgan, February 9.

Nankow Pass and "Five Tiger Ghosts"

Wild mountain ranges hemmed in the old caravan road on the last hundred miles of the trip, and rocky defiles made difficult going for the band-driven cars. In Kalgan, a quaint medieval city known as the Gateway to Mongolia, preparations were made for passing through Nankow Pass, a remarkable Thermopylae fifteen miles in length. This great defile drops from the first terrace of mountains to the plains of north China. It was first opened up, according to legend, by deities known as the Five Tiger Ghosts, patrons of artillery, who blew a passage through the rocks with their cannon.

Arrangements had been made for the deposit at Ningsiafu of new tractor bands, which serve instead of wheels on the expedition's cars. On arrival, however, it was found that the bands had been taken by brigands while on their way to the city from Peiping. Two camel caravans carrying supplies for the expedition were plundered by rebels in this part of China. The expedition itself was not attacked, and the members were hospitably received by some Chinese officials and by foreign missionaries.

Scientists accompanying the expedition have a unique and comprehensive record of life, customs, occupations, and costumes of tribes and regions which

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AN AMERICAN SUBSTITUTE FOR WARS BETWEEN HILL TRIBES IN THE PHILIPPINES

At the top of this greased bamboo pole is a bag with money in it. Filipinos are among the best climbers on earth, but it takes quite a while to get up a slippery pole such as this. By having games and sports for all, American administrators have virtually broken up petty fighting and bloodshed in the islands (See Bulletin No. 5).

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France Wages War on Corsican Banditry

"A CORKLESS perfume bottle where the sweet scent of the maquis shrub permeates the air; where men take their leisure seriously, and women's heads vie with donkey carts as transports; where modern customs have penetrated only a short distance beyond the quays of the larger ports; and where the pancake hats, and stone and mud huts of the inland natives are as they were centuries ago."

Such is Corsica, France's largest Mediterranean island possession, in normal times. But local banditti have recently become too bold, and France has had to lay a state of siege over its "Sweet-scented Isle." Submarines patrol its coast; armored cars, gendarmes and police dogs push through the Corsican underbrush, directed by army planes overhead. The French Government is determined to bring order to the oft disturbed area.

An Island Shaped Like a Turtle

Corsica is about one-half the size of Massachusetts—an area of rugged mountains and verdant valleys peopled by slightly more than a quarter million inhabitants —human remnants of Phoenician, Etruscan, Carthaginian, Roman, Vandal, Goth, Pisan, Genoese and Moorish invaders.

In shape, the island resembles a turtle. The neck of the reptile stretches toward Genoa. With the exception of a shallow bay here and there, the island's eastern shore forms a smooth turtle shell while the rock-ribbed cliffs, separating the deep gulfs of the western coast, form the legs of the imaginary animal. A circle to note the location of the town of Rogliano, far up on the northern peninsula, marks a good position for the turtle's eye, while the hook of land at the southern end of the island suggests a stubby tail.

Bastia, a typical Genoese city with buildings of three and four stories flanking narrow streets, is the only important port on the Corsican east coast. Most of the larger sea outlets nestle in protected spots around the shore line of the gulfs on the western shore of the island. Among these are Ajaccio, the island capital. That city of 20,000 inhabitants has wide boulevards lighted with electricity, and automobiles mingle with donkey carts. There are no beggars, a fact in which Corsica takes much pride.

Many Reminders of Napoleon

Corsica was the birthplace of Napoleon. But outside of Ajaccio, where travelers may visit the house in which the French leader was born, the islanders appear unaware that Napoleon was one of their illustrious sons. Ajaccio, however, insists that Napoleon shall not be forgotten.

Travelers land on the Napoleon Quay. Guides lead sightseers to the Cours Napoleon and the Rue Napoleon, two of the city's important streets. There is a Cafe Napoleon, a Napoleon Grotto, a Napoleon Museum and a Napoleon Theater. The souvenir stands are cluttered with statuettes of the General and picture post cards of his birthplace. And men smoke "Petit Caporal" cigarettes while lounging about two large statues of Napoleon.

Government roads are reaching the remotest villages of the island and a railroad links the larger Corsican ports. Busses and private automobiles throw dust

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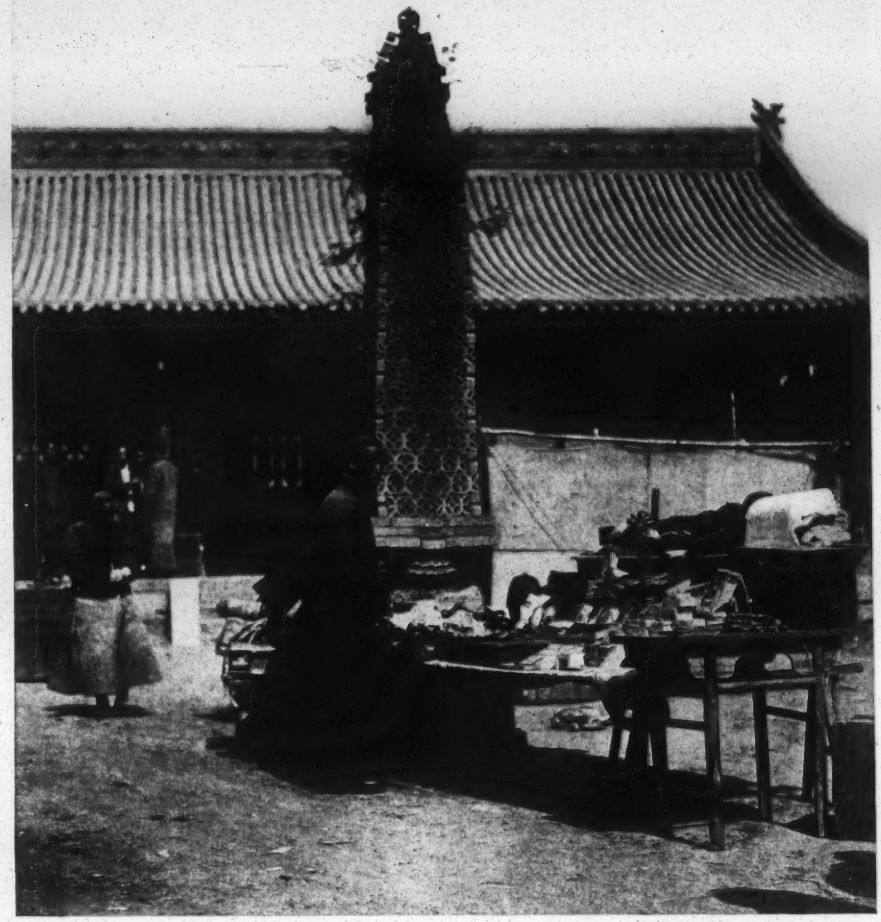
have been little visited since Marco Polo's time. Thousands of feet of sound motion pictures and hundreds of natural color photographs were taken. Data and sketches of great educational value were obtained.

Original plans for the continuation of the expedition called for a turn southward from Peiping through China, and a swing through southern Asia to Syria, but the disturbed state of affairs in China necessitates the shipment of the tractor cars by boat to French Indo-China. The return trip will be made via French Indo-China, Siam, India, and Persia to the starting point, Beyrouth.

Note: See also "First over the Roof of the World by Motor," *National Geographic Magazine*, March, 1932; "The Citroën-Haardt Trans-Asian Expedition Reaches Kashmir," October, 1931; "The Trans-Asian Expedition Starts," June, 1931; "Desert Roads to Turkestan," June, 1929; "The World's Greatest Overland Explorer," November, 1928; "By Coolie and Caravan across Central Asia," October, 1927; and "The Road to Wang Te Fu," February, 1926.

Bulletin No. 1, March 7, 1932.



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A NOTION COUNTER ON THE MAIN STREET OF PAOTOW

When the day is over this Chinese merchant can pack his entire stock-in-trade into two boxes which can be slung on a shoulder-pole. In the center rises a stone "street lamp," lighted once each year. A month after the Chinese New Year hundreds of these hollow columns are packed with fuel and lighted, turning the whole city of Paotow into a brilliant inferno of flame and light.

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Fish-Jaw Oil Lubricates Delicate Machinery

BECAUSE the increasing numbers of aeronautical instruments, watches and other delicate mechanisms are causing a shortage in the supply of fish-jaw oil, a government agency has undertaken a survey of the sources of such lubricants. Oil from the jaws of porpoises and blackfish, which now is chiefly used to lubricate these mechanisms, has soared in price.

For two centuries porpoises have been taken in nets off Cape Hatteras. Today they are also fished along the coast of Finmark, the northernmost province of Norway, and along the Atlantic shore near Morehead, North Carolina.

Lookouts Signal Position of Schools

Porpoises winter off the South Atlantic coast. Schools may be seen almost daily, passing just outside the surf. The largest animals reach a length of seven feet and weigh about 300 pounds.

The porpoise fishermen are as expert as fishermen who literally live in the codfish fisheries off New England and Newfoundland. Lookouts are stationed on the beach above and below the point where the porpoise fishers await signals. When a school of porpoises is sighted, boats equipped with large seines are launched. The seines are joined, forming a semi-circular pen with one end secured to the beach. The netmen are able to watch the progress of a school of porpoises by the position of the lookout who walks along the beach abreast the school.

When the animals enter the pen, the offshore end of the net is rushed ashore. The porpoises lunge at the net and attempt to jump over and dive under the mesh, but fishermen are usually stationed in boats outside the pen to scare the surging animals toward the shore. Near the beach a smaller net is laid around the main portion of the school, which is beached first. Then the remainder of the school is swept in by the larger net.

Harpooned by Whalers

Although jaw oil is an important product of porpoise fisheries, the animals also are valuable for their body oil, which is extracted from the blubber by boiling. In northern Norway the blubber is eaten by the fisherfolk who consider it superior to many other sea foods. The flesh not consumed is salted for exportation while the entrails and bones make good fertilizer. For many years the Indians along the Maine coast have supported themselves by capturing porpoises.

Porpoise meat also is consumed aboard whaling boats. Whalers capture porpoises by harpooning. The blubber not consumed is cut into longitudinal strips four to five inches wide, then minced, and placed in pots to boil. Each animal yields about two gallons of body oil. Porpoise jaw oil is produced by removing the animal's lower jaw and extracting the oil-containing blubber which is boiled gently. A single jaw contains about a half pint of jaw oil.

Blackfish jaw oil is of equal merit for lubrication. These fish, which widely range the Atlantic Ocean, are usually captured by harpooning. Along the New England coast large schools of blackfish that have ventured close to the shore for food have been rounded up and driven on the beach.

The largest catches of blackfish have been made on the west coast of Africa. Twenty to twenty-five of these monsters caught by a whaling fleet in a season are

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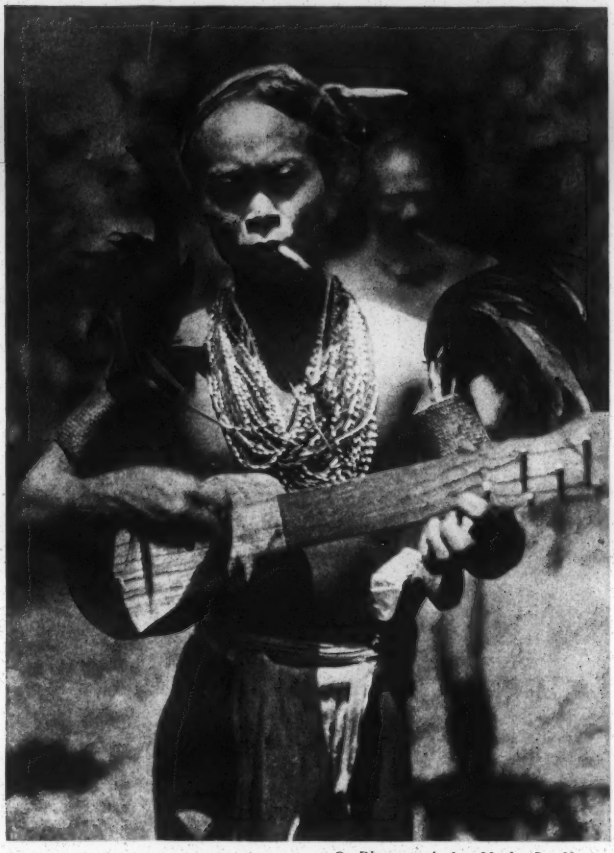
into the faces of the stubborn little donkeys of the rural districts, but they have not yet driven the reliable Corsican transports from the roads.

From bus or train window, the traveler gets a glimpse of what keeps the Corsican in food and clothing. Around the tiny mountain villages dangling from rocky perches, graze huge herds of sheep and goats which yield the skins and wool that figure in Corsica's trade. Then there are vast groves of olive trees, and small tobacco plantations. Citron is also produced and preserved by the natives, while chestnut forests furnish chestnut meal for Corsican bread. The nuts also provide feed for animals.

Note: Corsica, the island where Napoleon was born, is described and illustrated in "The Coasts of Corsica," *National Geographic Magazine*, September, 1923. See also "Cruising to Crete," February, 1929.

Bulletin No. 2, March 7, 1932.



© *Photograph by Merle Le Voy*

HUMAN HAIR SERVES AS STRINGS ON THE PHILIPPINE UKULELE

Some hill tribes are remarkable natural musicians. On their homemade stringed instruments and bamboo flutes, they can reproduce a melody after hearing it but once (See Bulletin No. 5).

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Java's De Luxe Trains Traverse Land of Primitive Artisans

NOT all of the world's speediest trains are in North America and Europe. The East Indian island of Java now boasts a limited train which covers the 510 miles between Batavia, the capital, at the western end of the island, and Soerabaja, chief city of the eastern province, in 13½ hours. This transinsular express has all-steel cars wood-lined for coolness, and is as completely and as luxuriously equipped as any of our best trains.

By way of comparison the P.L.M. Express makes the run between Paris and Marseille, an equivalent distance, in the same time, while an American flyer covers the 552 miles between Washington and Cincinnati in fourteen hours.

Staircase Farms Climb Java Hills

From a train window Java discloses one of the most fascinating and diversified panoramas in the world. The watery farms of rice growers rise like a series of silvery lakes up the sides of Java hills, and rubber estates, tea and coffee gardens, sugar-cane plantations, deep green valleys and smoking volcanoes pass in rapid succession.

In a communication to the National Geographic Society, W. Robert Moore describes a recent journey between Soerabaja and Batavia, during which he stopped at the principal cities along the line.

"Traveling westward from Soerabaja over the flat countrysides, with the high backbone of volcanic ridges to the south, one passes through the heart of the sugar-cane region. Java produced some 2,800,000 tons of sugar in 1930-31, placing it next to Cuba and British India as the most important cane-sugar producing region in the world.

"As the train skirts the sugar town of Modjokerto one has to be reminded that this city was once the seat of a mighty Hindu Empire which extended over Java and Sumatra. But, like many other capitals in other lands, only a few foundations and broken stones strewn about mark the historic ground.

How Batik Decoration Is Done

"Present day Java affects many strange combinations of foreign and native dress; but, from the native rulers to the servant, the sarong, or long straight skirt, with a long single fold in front, is almost universally worn.

"The batik industry is in itself most interesting and in Soerakarta and Djokjakarta, which are the centers of the trade, there are numerous small 'factories.' A few vats for dye, some pots of wax, and little bamboo frames on which to hang the cloth while working, together with women who have endless hours of time, and there's your factory!

"The design is first sketched on the cloth with a pencil; then all of the intricate portions which are to be protected from the first dye are carefully covered on both sides of the cloth with melted wax. This is done by hand, by means of a tiny spouted cup the size of a thimble. By dyeing, removing the wax, rewaxing and redyeing several times (usually in yellow, brown, and blue), the piece of batik is made.

"Simple! Yes; but weeks, or perhaps months, of patient labor have gone into its making. Many factories now increase their output by stamping all of the wax on the cloth with brass blocks; but the quality suffers. Workers in the kratons produce beautifully designed batiks, the use of which is restricted to royalty and the court dancers.

In the Rice Country

"From Djokjakarta we hurried westward through the low, flat country near the southern coast, which is the most unhealthy region of Java. Later the train climbed among beautiful mountains. On a branch line we spiraled around through the hills and rice terraces and dropped down to Garoet, still at the stimulating altitude of 2,335 feet above sea level.

"We spent hours on the steep terraces outside the city, photographing the people as they raked the water-flooded fields in preparation for planting, and as they repaired the breaks in the narrow dikes where the water was cascading down into rice plots below.

"In other fields the farmers were removing the rice seedlings from the nursery beds, and dozens of men and women were standing nearly knee-deep in the mud and water, busily transplanting the young green shoots into the narrow fields. In a near-by district we found

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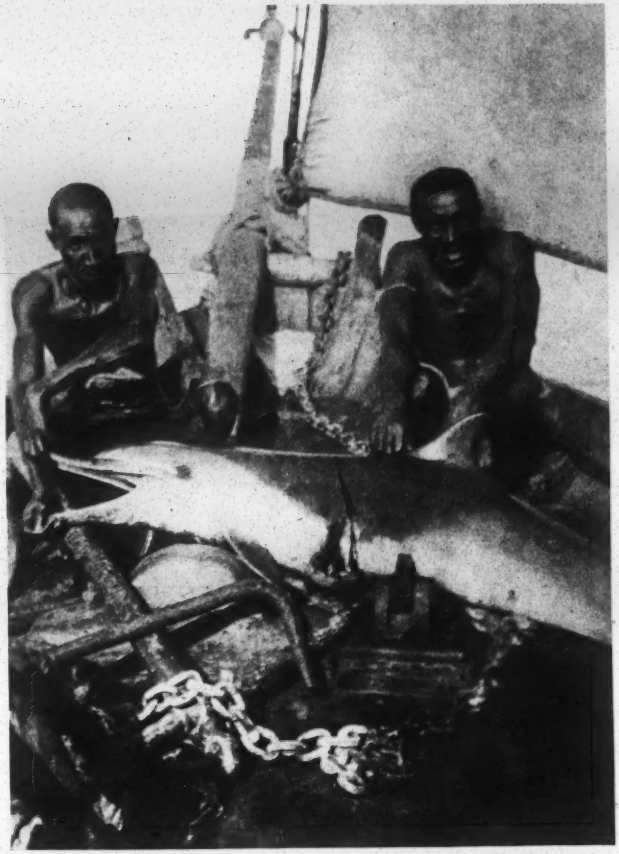
considered a good catch. They are from eight to twenty-two feet in length and weigh several hundred pounds.

Harpooned blackfish are hoisted aboard the whalers' deck and their blubber stripped and boiled like that of the porpoise. Blackfish produce from thirty-five to forty gallons of body oil while jaw oil averages about two gallons per fish.

Note: See also "The Book of Fishes," by Dr. John Oliver La Gorce and other authorities, published by the National Geographic Society. Additional references to the porpoise will be found in: "Sailing Forbidden Coasts," *National Geographic Magazine*, September, 1931; and "Certain Citizens of the Warm Seas," January, 1922.

Bulletin No. 3, March 7, 1932.



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IN SOMALILAND, AFRICA, THE PORPOISE IS FOOD

While we use oil from the jaws of the porpoise as a lubricant and make a less valuable oil from the body, Arab fishermen highly prize the latter as meat. The man at the left first shot the porpoise, which in his language is called "Abou Salaam," or "He-who-says-good-morning," and then dived overboard with a rope to put around its body and bring it on board. Otherwise, it would have sunk like a stone. The porpoise is said to devour its weight in fish every 48 hours.

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How Do Jungle Tribes and the Eskimos Differ?

POINT a camera at a spot in any forest in the Philippines, push the button, and a film will record enough plant specimens to afford a botany class weeks of study.

Surrounding the jungle home of one member of the brown race in the Philippines there were, by actual count, more than a hundred plants. That is because the country is hot, with plenty of rain. And by pictures of the homes, the forests, the people, it is shown in "The Hill Tribes of the Philippines" set of the Pictorial Geography how human life develops differently in such a setting than in the Far North, where dwell the Eskimos. Their land is pictured in another set of the Pictorial Geography series.

The Igloo and the Tree-Top Home

Instead of the igloo—the home of stones or ice blocks—in the Arctic, the jungle home of the Philippines is built of boards and woven bamboo, with a roof of grass or fiber. Trees, bushes, vines, grow so dense that they afford protection from the scorching tropical sun. Bananas and coconuts may often be plucked from trees to supply food. The Eskimo, in the Arctic, can only obtain their food by hard and skillful hunting and fishing.

Comparison of these two direct ways of getting daily food provides an excellent introduction to the complicated process of feeding more civilized peoples—where stores and storage; trains, boats and trucks; mills, packing houses, bakeries, canneries, and other complicated processes, must enter into distribution.

Sometimes, in the jungle, the house is built in the trees. Tribes are often at war with each other. The tree-top house is a sort of family safe deposit box. By night the ladder is pulled up and the tree-top family is secure from raids.

A Jungle Orthopedic Bench

Life is easier in the Philippines than it is in Greenland—there is more time to play. Great circular dances, the photographs show, are as popular as our football games. Music is furnished by a curious instrument—the gansa, or drum—which must be pictured to be understood. It would be very hard to describe in words. It is made by stretching skin over a bronze ring. The handles of the older instruments, handed down from generation to generation, are made from the jawbones of enemies, killed in battles that took place many, many years ago.

Many strange devices have developed among these tribesmen—there is the "resting bench," with curves that just fit the back. It is primitive, cumbersome, and comfortable. The women wear ear plugs, and a favorite beauty device is turning the teeth black by holding in the mouth a roll of bitter, sour leaves.

Extracting Salt and Weaving Cloth

Rice terraces—vast panoramas of tilled gardens—processes of cloth making and weaving, essentially the same as those employed on the looms of great factories, crude but effective dams for irrigation, growing of giant sugar cane, making pottery, extracting salt—these and other industries and avocations of the people are shown in the photographs of the Pictorial Geography set devoted to this typical tropical people.

In addition to material about the Philippines the loose-leaf collections of Pictorial Geography include sets on: China Life, Eskimo Life, Sahara Life; Indians

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numerous harvesters—more than 100 in one group—clipping off the ripened heads of rice, stem by stem. Every stage of rice cultivation can be seen simultaneously in Java.

"The great mountain terraces and the famous wide-stretching plain of Leles, together with other rice lands in the fertile Preanger Regencies, have given Java the nickname 'Granary of the East,' yet every year she is forced to import large quantities of rice for her own consumption.

"Much of the hill district in the Preanger Regencies is devoted to tea and cinchona plantations. The cinchona groves of Java, which have been developed from a few imported South American trees, now produce nearly nine-tenths of the world's supply of quinine. Behind barricaded walls in a factory at Bandoeng, quantities of the invaluable malaria specific are produced, and the Dutch are protecting their secret formulas by garnishing the walls with barbed wire, as if it were a diamond-mine compound.

"At this boom city of Bandoeng the railway, air service, and many other Government and private business concerns are establishing their headquarters."

Note: For natural color photographs of the batik cloth and native leather industries of Java see: "Through Java in Pursuit of Color," and "Java, Queen of the East Indies," *National Geographic Magazine*, September, 1929. Neighboring Bali, one of the most picturesque islands in the world, is described in "An Artist's Adventures on the Island of Bali," March, 1928. See also "The Island of Nias, at the Edge of the World," August, 1931.

Bulletin No. 4, March 7, 1932.

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THE "STADIUM" RICE FARM COMMON TO THE FAR EAST

By means of dikes, rice fields have been carried up steep mountain slopes to an incredible height. This hillside farm is in the Philippines, but similar ones are to be found in Java, Sumatra and other regions where level land is at a premium. In one Philippine subprovince more than 12,000 miles of such retaining walls have been built.

of America; Negroes of Africa; the United States; Italy; and a physical geography series on Land, Water and Air.

Bulletin No. 5, March 7, 1932.

A Blank for Your Convenience

Until further notice these six Pictorial Geography sets—288 world-revealing photographs and 288 vivid geographic narratives that explain the pictures—may be had for $3.50 by teachers, schools and libraries. The attached form may be used in ordering:

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EDUCATION HAS FOLLOWED THE FLAG INTO PHILIPPINE HILLS

There are at present more than a million Filipino pupils enrolled in the elementary schools of the islands. This school, with the students arrayed before it in native dress, is in the Mountain Province of Luzon, the principal island of the Philippine group. Many American girls have gone to the Philippines to teach in the schools.

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